

### Vessel Classification

<b>Class</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>1</b>	Class 1 vessels are large, deep draft, steel hull vessels generally longer than 150 ft. and over 1,500 HP. These vessels are capable of providing all offshore services required during a response, i.e.: major skimming systems, berthing, command vessel hauling cargo, etc. They generally have large open rear decks and elevated wheelhouses and are USCG inspected. They can be used in any offshore region. These vessels may be able to provide limited support services to other vessels in the fleet, i.e.: berthing, meals, fuel, water, repair, etc. They are not restricted by seasonal or most sea ice constraints.
<b>1a</b>	Escort Response Vessels (ERVs) These vessels are designed for oil spill prevention and response. These vessels are fitted and manned to carry out extended offshore operations. ERVs have the capacity to mobilize spill response equipment to the spill site. They differ from other Class 1 vessels in that they have oil spill response equipment and trained spill responders onboard at all times.
<b>2</b>	Class 2 vessels are slightly smaller than Class 1 vessels, typically less than 150 ft. in length. Usually, steel hulled with drafts generally less than 12 ft. They have forward of after houses, (can include larger LCM's), and have adequate deck space for deployment/operation of VOSS systems, boom deployment/towing, and barge assist. They may have limited accommodation space. These vessels may be able to provide limited support services to other vessels in the fleet, i.e.: fuel, water, repair, etc. They are not restricted by seasonal or most sea ice constraints.
<b>2a</b>	Supply Boat, suitable for logistical support, i.e. fuel, stores, water, equipment.
<b>2b</b>	Large LCM, Landing Craft, length: > 60 ft, suitable to transport vehicles, machinery and materials to shore.
<b>3</b>	Class 3 vessels are the larger of the fishing fleet, including large seiners, long liners, drift boats or tenders. They may have steel, aluminum or fiberglass hulls. Deck space is adequate for small skimming system deployment/operation. HP is generally over 400 allowing them to tow boom up to ocean size. These vessels have accommodations, but are usually limited to the vessel crew plus 1 or 2. They are not restricted by seasonal use, but will be restricted in sea ice concentration over 7/10 ths.
<b>3a</b>	Large Fishing Vessel, Seiner, length: 41 ft. - 58 ft., draft: 3 ft. - 6 ft.
<b>3b</b>	Large Fishing Vessel, Long Liner, Tender, Drift Boat, Stern Pickers, length: 46 ft. - 90 ft., draft: 6 ft. - 12 ft.
<b>3c</b>	Medium LCM, Landing Craft, length: 36 ft. - 60 ft., draft: 3 ft. - 8 ft., suitable to transport small vehicles, equipment and materials to shore.
<b>4</b>	Class 4 vessels are smaller drift or seine boats with limited deck space and accommodations. They can be used for towing ocean boom in areas of lower current speed, but are well suited for towing inland or river boom. These vessels work best in nearshore areas with support from Class 1, 2 or 3 vessels. They are perfect for bays and protected waters. They are shallow draft vessels, made of aluminum or fiberglass and have no additional accommodations space. They may be limited by seasonal constraints and are not expected to work in sea ice concentrations over 5/10 ths.
<b>4a</b>	Small Fishing Vessel, Seiner, suitable for boom towing, length: 30 ft. - 40 ft., draft: 1 ft. - 4 ft.
<b>4b</b>	Small Fishing Vessel, Long Liner, Drift Boat, Stern Pickers, length: 30 ft. - 45 ft., draft: 1 ft. - 4 ft.
<b>4c</b>	Small Fishing Vessel, Bow Picker, length: 26 ft. - 34 ft., draft: 1 ft. - 3 ft.
<b>4d</b>	Small Fishing Vessel, Jet Drive, length: 24 ft. - 34 ft., draft: 1 ft. - 2 ft.

<b>4e</b>	Small LCM, Landing Craft, length: 20 ft. - 35 ft., draft: 1 ft. - 3 ft., suitable to transport materials to shore.
<b>5</b>	Small vessels with no accommodations. Day use vessels used for towing inland or river boom in nearshore areas or river mouths. May be used for scouting, wildlife hazing/capture, and miscellaneous assignments within various on-water task forces. These vessels may be limited by seasonal constraints. Unless, utilized close to a settlement, Class 5 vessel require support of a mother vessel.
<b>5a</b>	Jitney, Seine Skiff, Work Boat, suitable for towing, 80 hp.
<b>5b</b>	Jet Drive Work Boat, suitable for shallow water, 80 hp.
<b>5c</b>	Work Boat, Set Net Skiff, suitable for transporting materials, tending boom or miscellaneous assignments 80 hp.
<b>6</b>	Skiffs, open small boat type vessels, generally with outboard motors and no accommodations. Used to handle inland or river boom in nearshore areas or river mouths and other miscellaneous assignments within on-water task forces. Unless, utilized close to a settlement, Class 5 vessel require support of a mother vessel.
<b>6a</b>	Work Boat, Seine Skiff, suitable for towing, < 80 hp.
<b>6b</b>	Jet Drive Work Boat, suitable for shallow water, < 80 hp.
<b>6c</b>	Skiff, Work Boat, Set Net Skiff, suitable for transporting materials, tending boom or miscellaneous assignments < 80 hp.
<b>6d</b>	Inflatable, Fast Rescue Craft, any hp.
<b>7</b>	Crew Boat, charter-type vessels designed or licensed to carry passengers such as VIPs, media, or regulatory agency representatives. Generally day use. Can also be used to support safety staff, wildlife hazing/capture, and logistics support.
<b>8</b>	Tugs, inspected or un-inspected towing vessels, designed and equipped for towing large or small vessels.
<b>9</b>	Dive vessels, designed or equipped to support diving operations.
<b>10</b>	Salvage vessels, designed or equipped to support marine salvage operations.
<b>11</b>	Tank barges or tank vessels designed and equipped to carry liquid cargoes.
<b>11a</b>	Large Skimming/Storage Barge, a large barge used as a skimming platform and recovered liquid storage. These barges exceed 10,000 bbls. of storage capacity and must be attended by a Class 1 or 8 vessels.
<b>11b</b>	Small Skimming/Storage Barge, a small barge used as a skimming platform and recovered liquid storage. These barges are less than 10,000 bbls. of storage capacity and cant be attended by a Class 1, 2, 3 or 8 vessels.
<b>11c</b>	Lightering Barge, used to store recovered liquids or lighter oil from a stricken vessel, but does not have skimming capability. Capacity exceeds 250 bbls. and are generally attended by Class 1, 2, 3 or 8 vessels depending on barge size.
<b>11d</b>	Mini Barge, Portable Barge, Pollutank, Dracone, are classified as equipment and are generally used as primary storage of recovered liquids. These devices are generally attended by Class 2 or 3 vessels.
<b>12</b>	Air Boats
<b>12a</b>	Large Air Boats, > 26 ft., twin engine, suitable to transport equipment and personnel in swallow water.
<b>12b</b>	Small Air Boats, < 25 ft., single engine, suitable to transport small equipment and personnel, may be used to set boom in inland areas.
<b>13</b>	Self-propelled Skimmers
<b>13a</b>	Large Self-propelled Skimmer, length: > 61 ft., suitable for open-water operations
<b>13b</b>	Medium Self-propelled Skimmer, length: 38 ft. - 60 ft., suitable for nearshore operations
<b>13c</b>	Small Self-propelled Skimmer, length: < 37 ft., suitable for harbor operations